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Clerk..... John L. Moore  
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Maple Forest..... George F. Owen  
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Hall..... W. C. Lewis  
Blaine..... W. C. Lewis

# Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. Publisher and Proprietor.

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## CHILI'S REVOLUTION.

### PRESIDENT BALMACEDA'S GOVERNMENT SUFFERS.

Bloody and Merciless Fighting—Liquor and Tarapaca Almost Annihilated—Women and Children Slaughtered—Rebels Victorious.

A special from Santiago says: During the last ten days President Balmaceda's Government has suffered most terrible blows. The insurrectionists are gaining ground every day, and the fact seems to be very generally known, despite the vigorous efforts of the War Department to suppress all news of a nature likely to increase enthusiasm among the friends of the revolutionists or to dampen the ardor of Balmaceda's followers. The revolutionists have now complete control of the northern provinces—a great source of strength to them and a great injury to the Government.

The first battle of last week was fought on the pampa of Dolores. The government forces numbered 3,000 and the revolutionists had 5,000 men. The revolutionists were defeated, but it is impossible to get any details of the engagement. A large number of soldiers have been sent into the northern provinces to drive out the revolutionists. At Talcahuano and at Concepcion the government has 5,000 soldiers. These troops were to make a descent on the northern provinces, but the plans of the officers have been changed somewhat by the desertion of the First Regiment of Infantry, which has to a man gone over to the revolutionists.

Blood flowed in torrents at Iquique and Tarapaca. The revolutionists began a second bombardment of Iquique. The attack was so sudden that the people had no time to prepare for the murderous face which was opened on the town. When night drew on hostilities were suspended, but on the following day the fighting was resumed with greater vigor than ever. Three pitched battles were fought during the day. Late in the afternoon the fighting ceased, for there were few government soldiers left who were able to fight. Colonel Robles escaped with the fragments of his army to the mountains, pursued by the rebels. The government forces were left in Iquique a mass of ruins and piles of dead bodies.

Destroyed and fifty twelve hundred people were killed. Just before the bombardment began the consuls of all governments represented at Iquique protested against the brutality of the revolutionists in commencing a bombardment without an opportunity of escaping to a place of safety.

Due to the bloodiest and most merciless battle that occurred at Tarapaca. The revolutionists attacked the city and the government forces by sea and by land. The firing began early in the morning and continued for several hours, destroying 200 people. When the firing began the inhabitants made a wild rush for the heights back of the town, but they were stopped by the relentless fire from the land forces. Balmaceda's troops fought like tigers and were not to be rebuffed with equal ferocity. The scenes were frightful. Men fought hand-to-hand, conflicts by themselves. They pursued the defenseless ones into the houses, where many were brutally cut down on both sides. The streets were covered with the bodies of the slain, and the survivors of the fighting seemed to have no effect on the soldiers except to stimulate them to new outbreaks, to more devilish actions. The sight of young men trying to protect their little ones added to the horror of the scene. It was said that personal rancor entered largely into the battle. Many old feuds were settled forever at the bombardment of Tarapaca. The town is a total wreck. Every prominent building has been leveled to the ground. The number of dead and wounded cannot be estimated, but it is believed that many women and children perished in the flames.

At Coquimbo a battle has been fought. Colonel Huarez, the commander of the government troops, was badly wounded and his troops defeated. About two hundred and fifty were killed in this battle.

The fact has not been heard from Iquique by any means. The English consul there says that he proposes to have something to say about the wholesale destruction of property owned by British subjects. He says that inasmuch as President Balmaceda refuses to recognize the revolutionists as belligerents, but persists in treating them as rebels and all as rebels and traitors, he thereby makes his government responsible for all damage done to the property of British subjects. The consul has made a formal demand for a full reparation, and he says that he will proceed to claim it on Valparaiso is now completely fortified, and the harbor is patrolled by several powerful torpedo boats. The forts are supplied with Armstrong guns of the latest pattern, and every approach to the city is commanded by a raking cross fire. The government has been unable to save Valparaiso, but the heavy, well-equipped navy of the revolutionists will likely visit the harbor soon, and then there will probably occur a conflict of no mean degree.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.  
When a man makes a mistake for himself, he always hears the half-bushel. A bill, ain't a very sore thing after all, especially when it is in some other fellow's pocket.  
Pretty much all the philosophy in this world is contained in the following bracket—[grin and bear it].  
If I had a fast race dog I would name the best one "Doubtful," and the other a "Useless."

## THE WINTER WHEAT CROP.

### Improvement in Indiana, Missouri and Kansas.

There has been considerable change in the condition of the crop throughout the winter wheat States. This change has been by no means uniform, the condition having improved in some States and deteriorated in others. The crop has shown the greatest improvement in Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas, and the greatest deterioration in Illinois, where the condition is 3 per cent. poorer than a month ago. The average condition in the whole group of States shows a gain of five-ninths of 1 per cent.

In Illinois the condition has deteriorated 3 per cent. on an average, the loss, however, being in only sixteen counties, which report an average loss of 25 per cent. from freezing and thawing.

Indiana shows an improvement of 5 per cent. in thirty days. Eighteen counties report an average loss of 13 per cent. from thawing and freezing, but the improvement in the other counties is sufficient to give an increase in the average for the whole State.

In Ohio there has been a loss of 2 per cent. in the whole State, and thirty-five counties report a loss from freezing and thawing of 9 per cent. on an average. This loss is, however, reduced by the improved condition in twenty-eight counties.

Michigan reports from twenty-seven counties show an improvement in twelve counties, and an average loss of 7 per cent. in fifteen counties, making an average loss for all the counties reporting of 4 per cent.

In Kentucky an average loss of 10 per cent. is reported from freezing and thawing, but in the other counties of the State the condition continues to improve, so that the average loss is reduced to 1 per cent.

The crop condition in Wisconsin still improves, and the blanket of snow that has covered the State for the last few days has done much to improve the condition of the crop. In nine counties, however, these conditions do not prevail, and a loss is reported from these counties averaging 15 per cent. for the season. The entire State has, nevertheless, improved in condition 1 per cent. since our last report.

The condition in Iowa has fallen 2 per cent. in a month, but this loss is caused by the freezing and thawing in fourteen counties, which report a loss from these causes during the season averaging 15 per cent. The outlook on the whole is good.

Of fifty-eight counties reporting in Missouri eighteen show an average loss from freezing and thawing of 18 per cent., but the remaining counties show improvement to such an extent as to give a gain in condition for the whole State of 4 per cent.

Kansas still leads the States on condition and reports an average gain of 4 per cent. over last report. Only five counties show any loss from freezing and thawing, and in those the average loss is only 5 per cent. for the season.

From the reports, the percentage of condition improved, with an average of 100 per cent. in Indiana, 94 per cent. in Michigan, 91 per cent. in Kentucky, 89 per cent. in Missouri, 85 per cent. in Iowa, 84 per cent. in Wisconsin, 83 per cent. in Illinois, 82 per cent. in Ohio, 81 per cent. in Kentucky, 80 per cent. in Missouri, 79 per cent. in Iowa, 78 per cent. in Wisconsin, 77 per cent. in Illinois, 76 per cent. in Ohio, 75 per cent. in Kentucky, 74 per cent. in Missouri, 73 per cent. in Iowa, 72 per cent. in Wisconsin, 71 per cent. in Illinois, 70 per cent. in Ohio, 69 per cent. in Kentucky, 68 per cent. in Missouri, 67 per cent. in Iowa, 66 per cent. in Wisconsin, 65 per cent. in Illinois, 64 per cent. in Ohio, 63 per cent. in Kentucky, 62 per cent. in Missouri, 61 per cent. in Iowa, 60 per cent. in Wisconsin, 59 per cent. in Illinois, 58 per cent. in Ohio, 57 per cent. in Kentucky, 56 per cent. in Missouri, 55 per cent. in Iowa, 54 per cent. in Wisconsin, 53 per cent. in Illinois, 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# The Avalanche

O. PAIMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Three living leads to free thinking,  
and free thinking to free living.

On Jan. 21, 1861, Kansas was admitted as a State into the Union.

Truth and a soul that is ready for truth meet like the fuel and the flame.

The number of exiles to Siberia this year, up to Oct. 1, amounts to 16,000 souls.

Our prayers and God's mercy are like two buckets in a well—while one ascends the other descends.

A new material called "lactine" has recently appeared in England as a substitute for bone or celluloid. Casein is the principal constituent.

It is estimated that during the past year damage aggregating \$350,000 has been done to buildings in Ashland, Pa., by the settling of the surface.

High heels, it is said, owe their origin to Persia, where they were introduced to raise the feet from the burning sands of that country.

The latest article to be manufactured from corn is soap. Experiments have shown that a bushel of corn, with the proper amount of alkali, will make 200 pounds of soap.

It is foolish to try to live on past experience. It is very dangerous, if not a fatal habit, to judge ourselves to be safe because of something that we felt or did twenty years ago.

Out at the Folsom prison, Oregon, there is a horse that has developed an earnest desire to eat all the red and green peppers he can get hold of. The animal behaves just like any other horse except in this particular.

An Austrian count and a member of the Imperial Corps got so hard up the other day that he tapped a butcher's till for \$80, but was suspected and had to ship out like a common thief. It's a wonder he didn't sell his title to some idiotic American heiress.

QUEEN VICTORIA having presented the mess of her Prussian regiment (First Dragon Guards) with a portrait of herself, the officers have sent her a large and handsome colored photograph of the regiment in parade order. Colonel Victoria is understood to be proud of her command.

While Brazil was in the throes of revolution her immigration agents were passing from point to point in the United States and telling people what a peaceful, law-abiding country it was, and how they wanted the Yankee to come over there and show 'em how to farm and do business.

A new form of chair has been brought out by the Medical Battery Company, of Oxford street, London. An electric current renders the patient insensible to pain when an operation is being performed on him. If this be true, the days of laughing gas, ether, etc., for dentistry are numbered.

HENRY SHARPER lays claim to ten acres in the heart of Cincinnati, valued at millions, but as there is nothing mean about him he will quit claim for \$10 in cash and a barrel of whisky. He says he met an old chap on the highway one day fifty years ago who gave him the land for a chew of tobacco.

There is a story about almost every inland lake that it has no bottom. John Farmer, a New York man, has spent three months sounding the lakes of that State, and in no case has he found a spot in any lake deeper than ninety-one feet. That's water enough, however, to drown all the surplus cats and dogs.

The specific gravity of a new-laid egg varies from 1.030 to 1.090; an egg, therefore, is heavier than sea water, the specific gravity of which is 1.030. When kept, eggs rapidly lose weight, and become specifically lighter than water; this is owing to the diminution of bulk in the contents of the egg, the consequence of which is that a portion of the inside of the egg comes to be filled with air.

To make an impermeable glue, soak ordinary glue in water until it softens, and remove it before it has lost its primitive form. After this, dissolve it in linseed oil over a slow fire until it is brought to the consistency of a jelly. This glue may be used for joining any kinds of material. In addition to strength and hardness, it has the advantage of resisting the action of water.

For a long time glass spinning and glass-blower manufacture have constituted a very extensive branch of Austrian glass industry. At present the methods have become so developed that a petroleum flame gives some 1,550 yards of glass thread every minute, this being woven not only into glass cloth, etc., but also employed for watch chains, brushes, and other useful articles.

A spark from a locomotive on the South Pacific Railroad in California caused the burning of a wheat crop. The company being sued for damage showed that the fire was caused by a locomotive of the Santa Fe Company, lessee of the road, and the United States Court sustained the position that the lessee was not liable for the acts of the lessee—an important principle of wide application.

It is easy enough to ship oil in tank-ships, but it is not so easy to do the same with molasses. At least the thing has been tried in iron tanks, and chemical action has spoiled the business. But now come some Boston people who have contracted to carry molasses from Cuba, in wooden tanks, for a New York sugar house. The schooner to be employed has been fitted with twenty tanks, with an average capacity of 10,000 gallons. To keep the ship seaworthy these tanks are to be divided

into compartments of 3,000 gallons each.

Eight years ago a Sacramento woman gave a tramp a dollar. The tramp subsequently went to work, accumulated a fortune of \$15,000, and dying the other day, left all his estate to his benefactress. Tramps should out this out and show it to the lady of the house when they apply for assistance. It is not quite so certain as the ordinary lottery, but the tramp might scoop in a dollar now and then.

The Smithsonian Institution, along with the sages of the land, has concluded that many valuable animals are fast becoming extinct. Instances in the past occur to us—the buffaloes, for example, to mention a singular notable case—and touching the future, we all have been fearful lest the seal should follow him to the happy swimming-grounds. The forthcoming publication of the Smithsonian will substantiate these melancholy forecasts.

A MAN died in Savannah the other day who played no small part in the sea duel between the Alabama and Kearsarge. His name was Michael Maher, and he was a petty officer of the Alabama. When the Alabama had been sunk by the Kearsarge, and the latter's boats had rescued her crew, Maher jumped from one of the Federal boats with the Alabama's papers in his pockets, was picked up by some English or French craft, and escaped to England.

The respiration of insects has been the subject of study by M. Contejean, who has found that, contrary to what takes place in vertebrates, the movement of inspiration is passive and that of expiration active. The air is driven from the body by a contractile effort. Hence, when the insect is wounded, the flow of blood occurs at the expiration. The respiratory movement is not interrupted by cutting off the head, nor by the absorption of curare, which produces an immediate cessation in man.

PRINCE NICHOLAS of Montenegro has obtained in his official gazette, that every one of his active warriors shall plant during 1891 two hundred grapevines; every brigadier must plant twenty; every commander and under-commander of a battalion, ten; every drummer or color-bearer, five. Every guide, moreover, must plant two olive trees, and every corporal one. The gazette calculates that in consequence of this order Montenegro will have four million grapevines and twenty thousand olive trees on next January 1.

SOMETHING new in the line of entertainments is upon the tapis at York Beach, Me.—a frost carnival. The hall is to be decorated to represent the arctic regions, with grottoes, snow caves and icebergs. The audience is expected to appear in costume suited to the apparent condition of things, to bogans, Eskimo, or snow and frost covered suits. The children are in training for appearances as snow fairies, frost sprites, etc., and a sleigh bell chorus and drill, with 164 sleigh bells, is on the programme. The supper is to match the rest of the performance. If the weather continues to behave as it has done for the last four weeks there is no doubt that the outdoor accessories will be in proper trim for the occasion.

Disinfection in vaccination for small-pox should consider the statements just made to the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Bernardet. While Germany loses only 110 persons per annum from small-pox, France actually loses 14,000, to be accounted for by the rigid law in which vaccination is enforced in Germany and by the carelessness of the Frenchmen. In 1865, when vaccination was not obligatory in Prussia, the mortality was 27 per 100,000 inhabitants. After vaccination was enforced, the mortality fell in 1874 to 3.60 per 100,000, and in 1886, to 0.04. At the present time, the mortality from this cause in France is 43 per 100,000.

The natives on some of the Pacific islands, being provided with neither metals nor any stone harder than the coral rocks, of which the atolls they inhabit are composed, would seem badly off, indeed, for material of which to make tools or weapons, were it not that their very necessity has bred an invention no less ingenious than curious and effective. This is nothing less than the use of shark's teeth to give a cutting edge to their wooden knives and swords. The mouth of the shark contains 300 teeth, arranged in five rows, all closely lying upon each other, except the outer row, and so constructed that as one tooth is broken or lost another takes its place. The teeth are not only pointed and keen-edged, but are finely and regularly serrated, so that the cutting power is greatly increased. Indeed, so great a faculty have these teeth for wounding upon which they are used have to be handled with great care. The King-mill islanders make many strange articles of shark's teeth.

LIFE is a garden, and you who dwell therein must cut down, with a stern will, the weeds which you have sown; flowers flourish; give those tender blossoms—love, hope, truth and friendship—no artificial warmth, no forcing process, no undue or nervous haste, but vault them over with the blue skies of eternal love, bind them about with strong ligaments of faith and give them sunshine and fresh air and sweet rains, and give them care and every-day attention, for these they will need more than anything else. And whenever you have a moment to spare pull a weed—but never a flower—out of your neighbor's garden, that it may be as fair as your own.

One of the latest novelties in astronomical phenomena, as brought to light by studying the spectra of certain stars, is the showing that two of these, heretofore classed as single, are in fact double, and belong to that class known as binary stars, or pairs which revolve about a common center. The binaries thus discovered are the stars Anriga, Zeta, Urs Majoris and Beta Anriga, the former being that star which, in popular phrase, is described as the middle star in the handle of the "Dipper."

## BLOCK OF BROWN STONE

WHERE IT IS FOUND AND HOW QUARRIED.

The Wonderful Age and Interesting History of this Aristocratic Architectural Material—Description by a Visitor to the Lake Superior Quarries.

OW many of those who roll along Michigan avenue, Chicago, sweeping in, through the windows of their handsome carriages, a vision of the long line of brownstone palaces, which have made that avenue famous, ever spend a moment's thought on the beauty of those stones, aside from their architectural setting, or raise a question regarding their history? And yet few questions, studiously followed up, would lead to more interesting developments, as I have good reason to know.

To trace these rocks back to nature requires a journey of nearly 500 miles northwest from Chicago, to what is known as "the Apostle Islands" region. These islands, twenty in number, lie at the mouth of Chequamegon Bay, on the south shore of Lake Superior, and form one of the most picturesque and historic groups belonging to the American continent.

It would be hardly possible for anyone to thread the channels between these islands, or skirt the shores of Chequamegon Bay, without pondering upon the mighty forces which in centuries past shaped such imposing piles of reddish-brown rocks as greet you as you point after point to view, while the prow of your boat is in the green waters which ripple in the wake of the birch-bark canoe of the courageous French voyageurs and the pious Jesuit missionaries, more than two hundred years ago.

Wherever the eye turns, on island or shore, it is attracted with the magnificent and varying formations of brown stone rocks, sometimes towering into dizzy cliffs, or opening into deep caves or caverns; sometimes piled in massive confusion far out from the shore as though scattered by the angry hand of the Almighty; and often rising in solitary cedar topped pillars from the face of the "Father of Waters," so far from the adjacent shore that a small steamer easily slips in between them.

In several places, especially on the outer islands of the group, these solitary rocks are clustered with the shore by natural stone bridges, festooned with clinging mosses, that look like fairy arches flung out from the neighboring shore to please nature's most fanciful mood.

But when Louis Agassiz, the great naturalist and geologist, sailed among these rocks on his famous geological tour of the great lakes, some time in the '50s, he looked upon them with more than a tourist's eye, and recognized in them the old red sandstone, the stone known to science, of which Hugh Miller, the Scotch geologist, has written so charmingly in his book of that name. The scene which was before the eyes of Agassiz, as they lingered dreamily upon the fantastic rock formations of Sand, Basswood, Hermit and Presque Isle, was one of fearful grandeur, and one which these very rocks convinced him had actually taken place centuries before.

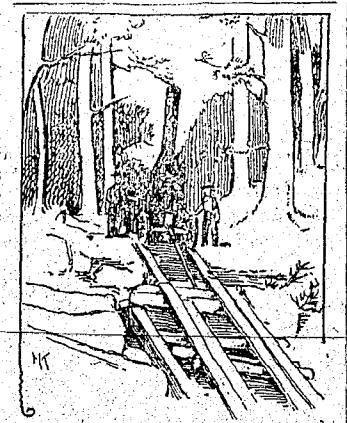
He saw the mighty forms of mountains of ice moving southward, with such irresistible and unflinching power as to scoop out of the solid sand stone the bed of the Chequamegon Bay, leaving here and there a break in its destructive path in the shape of the islands just described. It was a scene the mere thought of which strangely thrilled the soul of Agassiz, and he did the grandest of the actual and present grandeur about him; and it is not to be wondered that an examination of the Lake Superior sand stone, which lies close to the surface, covered with only a thin layer of soil; that is at Potsdam, New York.

The Potsdam sand stone, however, is too broken to be profitably worked, while the Lake Superior stone has the commercial advantage of being covered with a thin "slipping" of earth easily and cheaply removable.

The entire sand stone is so well described as the middle star in the handle of the "Dipper," that it has withstood for centuries the action of the cold and the waves, wherever exposed, on the shores of the lands where the waves beat, and the ice of the Government breaker now being constructed in the Chequamegon Bay is being filled with this lasting stone, and the stone for the famous high bridge over White River built by the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company over eighteen years ago was taken from the same grounds.

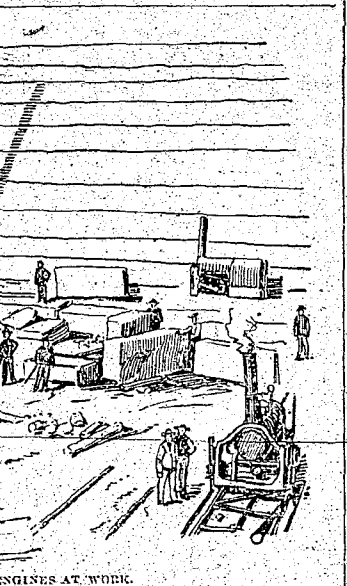
This stone was quarried in midwinter and hauled on sleds over the ice to White River and put into the piers on piles sawed off below the water, where it was exposed and subjected to both water and ice and the freezing and thawing of the severe Lake Superior winters for all

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THE TIERING DRILL.

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THE CHANNELING ENGINES AT WORK.

these years, and is apparently as sound as the day it was put into the piers. When the stone is first quarried it is so soft as to be easily whittled with a pen-knife, and it is not until it has been exposed to the action of water, or "quarry sap," as it is termed.

These conditions make it possible not only to quarry the stone with great ease, but also to saw it into any desired shape or size, by means of immense "gang" saws, made of strips of soft iron, onto which are fed streams of water, sand, and chilled steel.

The quarrying is done by means of "channeling" engines, which run on portable tracks and run a set of three drills on each side. As the engine is moved along it leaves two parallel grooves about four feet apart and from four to eight feet deep in the bed of stone beneath it. Then the tracks are laid, crossing these grooves at right angles, and the engines make the cross cuts.

The last act in lifting these mammoth blocks from the quarry is in which they have to be transported to the wharves is completed when wedges are driven into them, at a depth corresponding to the desired thickness of the block, splitting it from the underlying strata. The strong arm of a powerful steam derrick is then used to grapple each block and hoist it from the bottom of the quarry onto small cars for the saw-mill, or dock, or load it into freight cars and lake vessels for shipment in the night.

To perform this labor requires a large amount of machinery and the labor of from two to three hundred men. At the one quarry at Houghton Point are not less than two channeling machines, beside the two large engines which drive the gang-saws and the engines which operate the numerous derricks.

One of the most curious machines in use in the brown-stone business is the tiering drill, operated by a small upright engine. This drill will bore to almost any depth and bring up a cylindrical "core" of the stone.

the shore with the roar and recoil of a hundred cannons, would stir the soul of a dollar and cast a glamour over a life of the commonest lot.

To one who has looked upon the primitive beauty of these islands, it is a cheering thought to keep in mind that their solidities will probably remain for many years unbroken by the whirr of the quarry "channeller," because the quarries on the main shore have only been in operation for about three years, and may be said to be only fairly opened, the greater portion of their area being as yet untouched, although their depth of valuable stone is several hundred feet, they are quarried at present to a depth of only forty feet, and the single quarry mentioned has now standing in the block about \$200,000 worth of stone.

But this will quickly disappear, as its market reaches from Kansas City to Boston, and from Winnipeg to Philadelphia. The facts which enable the Lake Superior brownstone to compete in the East with stone quarried there are its low cost of quarrying, its facility for shipment by both lake and railway, its richness of color, and its remarkable enduring qualities.

But hereafter, when I look upon a front of Superior brownstone, its commercial and architectural beauty will quickly fade from my mind and I shall see only the wild caves and cliffs of the Apostle Islands, with their rich setting of autumn foliage, green waters and blue distances, shrouded in the smoky haze of Indian summer.

FOURTH COURTESY.

## SOCKLESS STATESMAN SIMPSON.

A Graphic Picture of Kansas' New Congressman.

Jerry Simpson, the Congressional curiosity from Kansas, is now one of the leading attractions of Washington, as a Kansan who recently visited him. The sockless pride of the West is about five feet ten inches high. When he stands erect he looks as if he were leaning against a post. This is supposed to come of his habit of leaning against posts around his town, where, through ward politics, he was town marshal for some years before his elevation to Congress.

The hands of Jerry Simpson, that while he may be intended for a farmer representative, he is not of the class of farmers who report in person for labor in the fields. His hands are the softest thing about him, except his new office. Since taking up his residence in the capital he has substituted gold-rimmed glasses for plain wire rims. His hair seems inclined to be independent, and stands on end, each particular hair apparently fighting for more room than the distance between the hair line and the dark eyes is scarcely equal to the average measurement. The facial angle is suggestive of a town marshal or a rider of a bucking bronco. The mustache looks downward, and instead of arresting progress in its downward course by the timely interference of a barber, Jerry surrenders it to the mercy of a cigar "snapper" and the incense in the immediate vicinity. He has an emphatic malarial complexion. "The points of his shoulders press forward and downward, even more so than the average farmer as he follows his cultivator on a bright spring morning. He does not move as if he was trying to stop a herd of cattle on the stampede; it is decidedly a town marshal walk with a record of a town drunk per centum. He wears a number nine shoe without apologizing to any one. "The stripes in his pants" are very distinct, and run perpendicularly instead of longitudinally. His present stock of "pants" shows a broad, yellowish stripe alternating with a chestnut brown section. His coat and



JERRY SIMPSON.

vest came off the same shelf. Everything like paper on the wall when the floor above has been visited by the fire department.

When a caller sends his card up to Jerry he always comes down to see what the trouble is about. He has been somewhat embarrassed since the last campaign by the receipt of over 300 pairs of socks. His dynamite strength in the political quarry was due to his disregard of socks.

A Polynesian Legend.

Tura, coming from over seas, found himself in a land named Otea, and leaving his canoe, journeyed inland. Traveling through the dense forests, he saw fairies sitting in the flowers of the climbing plants and swinging on the lianas which trailed from the high boughs across the vistas of the wood. These fairies were curiously shaped beings, having small heads and large bodies, while their hands and feet were attached to limbs so short that they seemed as if extruding from their bodies. Tura had brought with him the sticks wherewith fire is produced by friction, and he proceeded to kindle a fire and to cook some food, much to the astonishment of the fairies, who had always consumed their food in its natural state. Tura fell in love with one of the fairy women and married her. His wife reciprocated his affection and they lived happily together, but one day when the elfin spouse was combing out her husband's hair, she suddenly cried out, "Oh, Tura, what is this white hair among the black ones?" He told her that it was a sign of age and approaching decay, the forerunner of death. Then his wife wept bitterly and refused to be comforted. It is a touching story, the sudden surprise and grief of this child of the immortals on her discovery of that which to her sons of clay is so common and obtrusive a fact. The old legend has given rise to a proverbial saying, "The weeds of Tura," as a synonymous expression for gray hair.

The population of Tokio, the capital of Japan, is rapidly increasing, while that of other cities and towns in the empire is decreasing.

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

The House passed the Miner election bill recommended by the committee of the whole, on the 1st of January. The debate was at times very acrimonious. A concurrent resolution was then adopted that when the House adjourns on the 2nd it adjourn until the 7th at 10 A. M. The Senate passed an anti-railroad bill, which not only includes members of the Legislature but State and judicial officers as well. The House Committee will report in favor of the California system of taxing mortgages and a return to the county system of collection of taxes. The House bill for the repeal of the Baker conspiracy law passed the House. The Senate confirmed the following executive appointments: George H. Ford, Lansing, member Soldiers' Home Board, to fill vacancy; James Blair, Grand Rapids, member of the Board of Control for the School for the Blind; Edward Ryan, Hancock, member of the Board of Inspectors of the Upper Peninsula prison.

The Legislature decided on the 2d to adjourn until after the 6th. Just before the adjournment the House passed a resolution recommending that the employees of the State departments were being taxed for campaign expenses and calling for the appointment of an investigating committee to look into the matter. The resolution was passed, and the auditor general was appointed. The committee appointed to look into the matter of the general fund, which was a member, also reported unanimously that no assessments had been paid or asked for. The Senate passed the bill repealing the Baker conspiracy law. The bill had already passed the House. A petition from Mrs. D. M. Dickinson and several hundred other ladies of State prominence was read. It asks that the Governor be not allowed to pardon men convicted of criminal assault, and that the death penalty be restored in Michigan.

Gives Lessons Over the Telephone.

This story may be recognized, as a number of people have been at the wrong end of the telephone. Those who have been at the wrong end, however, will not be quick to admit it. The hero—of course there must be a hero—has apparently taken a contract to improve the manners of many Chicagoans, and he is trying to do it over the telephone. He has a good share of his time giving information to people who "work the ting-a-ling" at a Chicago hotel.

Here is one end of a conversation overheard in the telephone room: "Hello!" "Yes, this is the hotel." "Who?" "Brown?" "William Brown? I'll see." "Hold the wire." "A couple of minutes later." "Hello, there?" "Yes, he's registered here." "I'll send up and see." "A few minutes later." "Hello!" "He's in. Any message?" "Jones will be over to-night?" "All right; I'll tell him." "Then suddenly the young man began ringing the bells he possessed, and the following was heard: "Hello, Central! Give me that man who just rang off." "Are you the man who called up Hotel?" "Well, you're welcome." "I say 'you're welcome.' You forgot to say 'Thank you,' but you're welcome."

"Have to do it," explained the young man after he had rung off. "I suppose he's tearing down the telephone at the other end of the line, but the next time he puts a man to a lot of trouble he'll thank him. Not one in twenty does it now. Make a man chase all over the house and then say 'Blast' or something of that sort." Chicago Tribune.

Figure of Locusts.

In order to check if possible the annual plague of locusts that devour the herbage and blast the hopes of graziers, farmers and fruit growers to a greater or less extent in December, the Victorian government proclaimed November 7 and 8 as holidays for the scholars and schoolmasters in the rural districts, in order that they might co-operate with the settlers in decimating the young locusts in the early stages of their development before they have been equipped with wings, enabling them to take flight over the country to begin their work of devastation.

With this end in view, preparations were made in numerous parts of the interior to destroy the pest in various ways, such as by beating with branches the beds in the fields where the swarms of locusts were known to exist, or harrowing the ground, or turning flocks of sheep upon the land and moving them rapidly about so as to tread upon and kill or injure the young brood, and also by spreading straw over the plague spots and setting fire to it. Recently the reports came that the creatures massed themselves so thickly along some of the lines of railway that, although the brakes were shut down, the trains could not be brought to a stand until they had gone half a mile beyond the stations, owing to the multitudes crushed beneath the wheels, causing the train to pass along as if the rails were covered with oil. The wheels actually slid along the rails. In many of the northern towns the inhabitants had to close their doors to keep out the invading hosts.

A Spider Stops a Meter.

The superintendent of an electric light station gives a strange instance of the stopping of a meter, and the explanation of the trouble. On examining the meter, which was of twenty-light capacity, after a lapse of a month in order to determine the quantity of current to be charged for, he found that the consumer, in the pressure of business, had placed a number of small boxes around the meter, concealing it from view. As it was desirable not to disturb them, it was suggested and agreed to that the meter be allowed to run another month. At the end of the second month, the coast being clear, the meter was examined, and it was found that it recorded only five hours since the time of the last examination. This looked suspicious, but there was no ground to believe that the meter had been tampered with.

## MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important of Our Notable Events, Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Castles, and General News Notes.

GEORGE F. MARVIN, of St. John's, assisted in saving a lot of sailors, wrecked in 1871, while on a whaling expedition in the Arctic Ocean. He was an eighth owner of the ship which did the rescuing, and now is about to receive \$4,000 from the Government as a recompense for leaving their whale-catching business and devoting their time to life-saving. Uncle Sam is slow but usually sure.

The demise of the State Salt Association will cost the salt raisers \$700,000 this year, in case the product drops 20 cents a barrel as it is predicted it will do, and the yield remains about the same as last year.

CONGRESSMAN YOUNG has dated Oswego, April 15, for holding a competitive examination to determine whom he will nominate for a naval cadetship. J. C. BURNHANS and Don M. Dickinson have been chosen from Michigan's brainy men to do some talking at the Commercial Congress of the Western States, which presently convenes.

BEN TERNILL, of Saginaw, will defend himself in a suit for divorce brought by his wife, who is known to the world as Ida Muller, the actress. Benjamin says he does not care, as ever since he married her he has been known and introduced as Ida Muller's husband. He wanted her to be known as Ben Tullill's wife and would not.

MRS. LUCIA, of Saginaw, was burned to death. The house where she lived was partly destroyed by fire, and just as the department was leaving the premises the child made a search of the house. The old lady was found in a small bedroom, charred and blackened. A FRANKLIN woman of 250 pounds has just tied up to a young man who weighs but 110 pounds. This is not the only inequality. She is 38 and he is 19.

CHRIS. WHITAKER, whose leg was crushed by a train, died at the Bliss hospital at Saginaw. The amputation required the removal of the ball of the hip joint from the socket, and he did not recover from the shock.

TWO FISTS, at Ishpeming, fought a duel with axes and both were very badly cut up. They are in jail. ALLEN VANDICAR, of Belleville, left some matches where his two babies could get them, and one was burned to death.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, of Bay City, dropped dead at West Branch. He was a Michigan Central conductor and had worked for the company twenty years. The business men of Ithaca have organized under the title of Ithaca Improvement Association. Object, factories.

SHEPHERD and Sharon are two new places made postoffices in Kent and Kalamazoo Counties. THOMAS T. TAMMOSIAN is a native Syrian student at the University. He comes from Antioch. JOHN NETTLEY, of Armada, hanged himself to a tree. He had been out of his mind. He was 70 years old and left a family.

The leak in the coffee dam at the Sault has been practically stopped, only a small amount of water now trickling under the dam.

JAMES BELL, of Petoskey, has just died from the effects of a wound received seventeen years ago. "A bullet" lodged under his shoulder blade. GEORGE HOYER, a prominent man at Bogus, was crushed under a falling tree. The State horticulture people propose to plant an orchard at the World's Fair and raise fruit for visitors while they wait. The society will ask for 15 per cent of the State appropriation for the show.

THOMAS T. QUINN, of West Bay City, is one of the largest pine jobbers in the State, and his net this year will be about 75,000 feet, banked upon the banks of the Tobacco River, in Gladwin County.

At Kalamazoo, Harriet Kollogg has begun suit against a party named Harrison, of Schoolcraft, for \$30,000 damages, alleging malpractice in treating her for cancer. She had a tumor. She alleges that he burned her badly with candles. SAMUEL HOOKING and Fred Lawrence, two miners, were blown to pieces in the bottom of Tamarack mine, No. 1 shaft, Calumet. Hooking was married. He leaves a wife and four children. Lawrence was a single man. The miners had fired one blast and had gone into the drift to fire a second charge. The cause of the explosion is mysterious.

GEORGE W. STRAUB, of Grand Blanc, is buying a lot of fine merino sheep to export to Australia.

The Manistee Salt Company, to be a company of the Saginaw Company, in case the State Association is not organized, has filed articles. The members of the concern say they can more than bent the Saginaw Company, as their freights will be much less to Chicago, the best market in the country.

Bay City painters will cease painting May 1 and strike, unless nine hours be decided upon to earn ten hours' pay. MRS. BENJAMIN VICKERMAN, of near Williamston, deliberately set fire to her clothes and was burned to death in a few minutes. She had been mildly insane for some time, and was only recently taken home from the Kalamazoo Asylum. She was 43 years old. ROBERT CRANE, a long-train conductor on Gen. Alger's railroad, was dragged half a mile and horribly mutilated on the Loon Lake branch. He left a widow and three children. CHAS. NEVANS, a resident of Saginaw, was instantly killed by a cake of ice falling upon him at Farwell. He was 33 years of age, a single man. The Winesap Hotel, at Fort Gratiot, burned. The loss is about \$5,200, with \$2,900 insurance. The fire started in the kitchen and the guests were hustled to the streets at just about daylight, and most sparsely clad. The Kalamazoo asylum contains 1,021 inmates. This is the largest attendance ever reported. JAMES McDONALD, of near Ionia, has followed Greeley's advice and gone West. James is now 94 years old, and he expects to grow up with Southern California and amass a good fortune for his declining years. OLE OLSEN, of Lako City, was instantly killed while cutting a shale in a mine. One arm was completely torn from his body. He was otherwise terribly mangled. R. WOLFE, of Bay City, has built himself a \$10,000 home out of the profits of the rag collecting and old iron business. He has accumulated a fortune.



With all his heart. If he had only done this, Jehu started out to reform the kingdom and to return and to save his God. But he stopped midway. And the hardness of his own conversion shined itself in the half-righteousness of his public conduct. He reformed his part but failed to God, and presently we find him going with Israel into the snare of Jeroboam. Wholeheartedness with God is the only safe and wise policy. Only this does God honor and reward. It is a remarkable fact that Paul's "what I want" meant this one thing, do, forgetting those things which are behind and reaching toward those things which are before. I press toward the mark, the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." But Paul ever against the Old Testament warrior. He is our later and better Jehu.

• Next Lesson—Johann Sent to Nineveh and Jonah 1: 1-17.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Judge Graham hasn't a very excited opinion of the new Illinois Senator, who is, he says: "A great man for a small issue and a small man in the face of great issues."

The mouths are shut that used to rail, Invections hot no more we hear; The laborer's tin dinner pail Is just as cheap as 'twas last year.

The German government has decided to withdraw the embargo on American pork, though the official announcement of the action will be delayed.

The murder of Paymaster McClure by Italians in the coal region a few years ago may become a feature of the controversy growing out of the New Orleans tragedy, as the Italian government never paid the indemnity agreed upon.

Of six or eight "puffs" from its "esteemed contemporaries" published by the Tribune-News, all but two are from Democratic papers and one of the two repudiates the morning edition of the News as a Republican paper.—Det Journal.

The Bay Cityans have sense left and at a public meeting Saturday night decided that they would rather have the public building erected as provided for by the architect—rather than wait a long time and then perhaps be less pleased.

The expenses of Congressional fanerals have probably been much greater than they should have been, but there are a number of men who will sit in the Fifty-second Congress that the country could afford to pay more to bury than it has ever yet paid for a similar service, and still be largely ahead.

The thorn in the democratic side is the large amount of money a grateful country pays in the shape of pensions to men who saved it, and they would like nothing so well as to see the revenues of the Government so reduced that it could not pay the veterans. They are not likely to see such a thing though, for a majority of the people believe in taking care of the ex-Union soldiers.

Senator Fridlander says that he is not going back to Oregon to live, that he is going to assume that he was married to the squaw and get a divorce, that he gave his last wife \$10,000 worth of property, that he is going to Ishpeming when his term is over, that he will labor for the \$50,000 appropriation for the G. A. R. at Detroit, that he will vote to impeach the state board of control, but does not expect it to pass. He is going to do a lot of other things that will occupy his time during the present session of the legislature.

Consistency never was one of the attributes of the democratic party; therefore it excites no surprise to hear one prominent democrat say that reciprocity is sound democratic doctrine, and another equally as prominent abusing Mr. Blaine for negotiating reciprocity treaties. That is one of the cardinal differences between the two political parties, the republican party stands and has always stood for well defined, easy-to-be-got-at ideas, while the democratic party has never stood for anything, in a national way, except for the preservation of human slavery, in behalf of which idea it plunged the country into the bloodiest war of modern times.

At least one bill was passed by the last congress, concerning which the democratic party will have little to say. It appropriated \$153,000 from the public treasury to cancel a debt which the government owes to the Delaware tribe of Indians, and which was incurred during Buchanan's administration. In 1857 the government owed the Delaware the amount named and in order to make it productive the secretary of the treasury invested it in North Carolina and Florida interest bearing bonds. The interest was paid by these states until the commencement of the war, since which time the government has been compelled to pay it by a special appropriation at each session of congress. The bonds were long ago repudiated by the states that issued them and only for the integrity of the Republic the Indians would have been out their money. It was finally determined that it was the better policy to cancel the principal and stop paying interest and to this end a republican congress appropriated sufficient funds to defray an obligation created by a democratic predecessor, and repudiated by democratic states. No mention has been made of this little affair by democratic organs in the course of their tirades against the republican party for squandering the public funds.—Bay City Tribune.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 9th, '91. Secretary Blaine has just shown that he is about the last man in the world to be stamped by bluster, whether the blusterer be a loud-mouthed democratic editor indulging in threats of personal or political exposures, or the king of a bankrupt European country who hopes by arousing the national pride of his subjects to make them willingly submit to further taxation. Had this fact been as well known to the King of Italy and his advisers several days ago, as it is now, it might have prevented the government of that country making itself the laughing stock of the civilized world, as it has done by instructing its minister to the United States to ask for his passports, because the United States Government declined to interfere with the State authorities of Louisiana, now engaged in investigating matters connected with the recent lynching of eleven members of the infamous "Mafia" society at New Orleans.

When Baron Fava, the late Italian minister, called on Mr. Blaine to present his letter of recall, he, after professing the greatest admiration and personal friendship for the Secretary, began an audacious and abusive harangue about the neglect of this government to take proper steps to satisfy the demands of Italy. He was quickly interrupted by Mr. Blaine and informed in polite but unmistakable language that he could not proceed further. He then very quietly withdrew and is still in Washington, though no longer minister.

The attitude of the President and the cabinet in dealing with this bit of Italian bulldozing is commended on all sides; they have just gone quietly about their duties just as if nothing had occurred. It was decided as soon as the matter was laid before the Cabinet, that our minister to Italy should not be recalled, unless there was something more tangible to base such action upon than the silly recall of the Italian minister to this country.

Nobody for a moment thinks that Italy wants to fight the United States, she couldn't if she was ever so anxious, for the best of reasons, she has not the money or credit necessary to make her really powerful navy effective on this side of the Atlantic. At first it was believed that the Italian government was only adopting this sensational method of getting rid of its minister here, and many well informed people are still of that opinion but Baron Fava told a personal friend, an Americanized Italian, that such was not the case, and that his government was only desirous of emphasizing its dissatisfaction with the United States Government because it would not promise to pay an indemnity to the families of the Italians lynched and to guarantee that the lynchings should be properly punished—two impossibilities, even if the evidence were ever so plain that any of the lynched men were Italian subjects.

This childish action of the Italian government will not change by his breadth the status of the question of the responsibility of this Government. Mr. Blaine has been investigating ever since the lynching and he will continue, without regard to anything that Italy may see fit to do, until he is in possession of all the facts. Then he will decide. The importance of this question is not overlooked, but there is no occasion for any undue haste, and if any serious complications were expected the President would certainly not have announced the date of his departure or his Pacific Coast trip, as he has done since the recall of the Italian minister.

The President and party, which it is not thought will include any ladies, will leave here Wednesday, April 15th. It is not yet certain how many of the cabinet will be in the party, but Secretary Tracy will go, as he is anxious to inspect the Mare Island Navy Yard, the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, which is building several vessels for the Navy, and the new Navy Yard on Puget Sound. Secretary Rusk will also go, the rest are in doubt.

Young J. Harry Martin, Senator Vance's step son, who, while in a drunken frenzy attempted to break in to the windows of the White House with the declared purpose of "doing" the President was by consent of the President allowed to forfeit \$25 collateral in the police court, on a charge of assault upon the officer who arrested him, although it would have been easy to have convicted him of the charge that was first entered against him—house-breaking.

Tennessee has a new law that is unique and which probably could not have been passed by the legislature of any other State in the Union, for the very obvious reason that it would have been considered entirely unnecessary and superfluous. It provides that no man shall be a school director who cannot read and write.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri says that the Democratic party is not responsible for pension laws. No one knows that better than the old soldiers who now receive pensions. The only thing the Democratic party ever did in the pension business was to vote bills passed by Republicans to aid old soldiers who lost their health in serving their country.—Inter Ocean.

## The Election.

Monday was evidently a Republican day in this "Neck of woods". The sun shone resplendently, and everybody was, and is happy,—on our side. Eight of the nine Supervisors are elected on the republican ticket, nearly everything is republican in the county. We give the detailed vote in Grayling, and the names of the successful candidates in the towns, our returns being too meager to give all in full.

Grayling.	VOTE	MAJ.
FOR SUPERVISOR,		
John F. Hau,	151	57
Wright Havens,	94	
CLERK,		
Melvin A. Bates,	138	30
L. Fournier,	180	
TREASURER,		
John Staley,	155	65
Samuel McIntyre,	90	
BOARD OF REVIEW,		
Perry Manwarren,	129	12
Archie Babbitt,	117	
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,		
L. E. Parker, (Term),	129	13
Perry Ostrander,	116	
Olaf Sorenson, (3 year),	128	10
Charles DeVaele,	118	
Robert McElroy, (1 year),	138	30
Joseph Patterson,	108	
SCHOOL INSPECTOR,		
Chas. Ingerson,	140	32
Lewis Ostrander,	108	
CONSTABLES,		
Elmer Ostrander,	129	12
James Sorenson,	128	11
Chas. Shellenberger,	128	10
Wm. W. Metcalf,	126	8
John Crandall,	117	
John Rasmussen,	117	
A. J. Love,	118	
Charles Heminger,	118	

The State ticket was allowed to go by default, only 100 votes being polled, giving the democratic ticket 10 majority.

GROVE.—Supervisor, Geo. Fauble; Clerk, Leon J. Stephens; Treasurer, A. E. Wakely; Highway Commissioner, T. F. Rowley; Drain Commissioner, Geo. Kneth; School Inspector, J. M. Francis; Justice of the Peace, A. F. Bradley; Member of Board of Review, R. Francis; Constables, George Pencock, D. Ryckman, G. Kneth and F. S. Johnson.

State ticket republican by 9 majority.

CENTER PLAINS.—State Ticket,—Republicans 23 Democrats 27. Supervisor, Henry T. Slater, Clerk, E. M. Odell; Treasurer, A. J. Stillwell; Highway Commissioner, W. R. Love; Justice of the Peace, A. W. Odell; School Inspector, R. W. Wilcox; and Isaac M. Silsby; Member of Board of Review, J. A. Love; Constables Fred Sholis, Rev. Charles W. West, T. M. Odell, and A. J. Stillwell.

BRADY.—Supervisor, J. H. Hunsma, majority, 8; Clerk, J. E. Annis, 3; Treasurer, T. E. Hastings, 4; Commissioner, H. G. Benedict, 3; Justice of the Peace, Terin, J. Richard, 2; Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancy, 3 yrs. E. Deck, 3; Board of Review, 2 yrs. H. H. Smith, 3; Board of Review, to fill vacancy, 1 yr. A. H. Annis, 3; School Inspector, J. Raymond, 3; School Inspector, to fill vacancy, 1 yr. G. R. Annis, 18; Constables, O. Gronen, 14; F. Gonica, 14; N. Hebert, 3; J. Vandall, 2.

BRADY.—Supervisor, P. Aebli 10; Treasurer, J. G. Niderer, 10; Clerk, F. F. Hoelsli, 10; Com. S. B. Smith, 8; Just. W. O. Bradford, 10; School Insp. L. C. Huxley, 10; Review W. O. Bradford, 9; Constables, S. B. Smith, 10; G. D. Vallad, 10; L. C. Huxley, 10; H. Feldhauser, 10.

FREDERIC.—Supervisor, Charles Barber; Tp. Clerk, E. H. Dean; Township Treasurer, C. F. Kelly; Highway Com., John H. Hagerty; Justice of the Peace, Fred L. Barker; School Inspector, Fred H. Osborne; Board of Review, 2 yrs. Fred L. Barker; Constables, John H. Hagerty, John J. Higgins, Wm. Cameron, and Fred Webb. Republican State Ticket, five majority.

MARPLE FOREST.—Supervisor, Benjamin F. Sherman; Tp. Clerk, N. Patton; Tp. Tres., A. Howse; Highway Com., Geo. Howse; Board of Review, 2 yrs. J. J. Coventry; Justice of the Peace, C. R. Johnson; School Inspector, P. M. Hoyt; Constables, F. Walker, E. Cobb, J. Davis, and J. Hayse.

State ticket 5 republican majority. BAY.—Supervisor, W. Hickey; Tp. Clerk, W. Edwards; Tp. Treasurer, C. E. Kellogg; School Inspector, C. A. Cook; School Inspector, G. N. Cook; Highway Commissioner P. Rohleder; Justice of the Peace, John Hiseock; Bd. Review, John Murphy; Constables, W. Hickey, G. N. Cook, J. G. Royce, and J. W. Gallamore. State ticket 8 democratic.

SOUTH BRANCH.—Supervisor, L. J. Miller; Clerk, H. Funk; Treas. E. T. Waldron; Justice of the Peace, Geo. A. Marsh; School Inspector, J. Revell; Board of Review, I. H. Richardson; Highway Com., John Lelene; Constables, Geo. Lelene, G. A. Marsh, Geo. Hall and Chas. Davis. State ticket 4 democratic.

Congressman Weadock informs THE AVANTAGE that the examination of applicants for the naval cadetship for the Tenth congressional district will be held in Bay City, Friday, April 17, at 2 p. m. All applicants are required to be over 15 and under 20 years of age, in perfect health, good size for their age, and pass a satisfactory examination in ordinary English branches including algebra.

## GRAND \* SPRING \* OPENING \*

OF

## MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!

Mrs. S. P. SMITH

Will have a Grand Opening on Thursday, April 9th,

and continue the balance of the week.

My store is filled with a large stock of Millinery, consisting in part of the most bewitching Head Gear, amid a profusion of Flowers, Feathers, Colors and the pretty accessories which combine to form

## A LOVE OF A BONNET.

All of the Latest Novelties will be displayed. I shall be happy to welcome you all. Store two doors East of the Opera House, Grayling.

N. B. Orders taken for Hats during the Opening.

## DO NOT FORGET THIS!

When you are in need

of anything in the line of DRUGS, MEDICINES,

SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

Stationery or TOILET ARTICLES,

It will Pay you to Call and see me

## AT \* THE \* CORNER \* DRUG \* STORE \*

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

L. FOURNIER,

Grayling, Michigan.

## How Is This For Low!

Granulated Sugar 5½ cts.

per lb., on and after April

6th. All other grades at

an equal reduction in price.

The best Water White Oil 12 Cents

per gallon.

Our entire stock of Boots and Shoes

at a reduction of 20 per cent.

for the next 10 days.

Come and see us as we can do you good and

save you money.

LYON & CONNER,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

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## MAGAZINE

50TH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THE QUEEN OF THE LADIES' MONTHLIES ENLARGED

AND GREATLY IMPROVED, MAKING IT MORE

DESIRABLE THAN EVER, AND KEEPING

IT IN THE LEAD OF THE

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Historical and Biographical Sketches, with numerous and appropriate illustrations, printed on fine paper, will be given monthly.

In the Fashion department, we aim to combine beauty and utility. The newest and prettiest styles of costumes are given with full descriptions, also a monthly dress-pattern sheet. As a fashion magazine, "Peterson's" is universally pronounced as far in the lead of all others.

Numerous designs for needlework, embroidery, knitting, painting, etc., with designs printed in color. Articles on the management of the sick, by a trained nurse, household and garden hints, recipes for cooking, and interesting articles on various topics, are given monthly.

The aim of the publishers is to give such variety of contents as will both interest and instruct its readers, and make it a helpful companion to every woman.

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## H. JOSEPH'S

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I OFFER my entire Stock at very low figures, which

was never here before, or sold for such

low prices. I have returned

from the EAST where I purchased from some of the

LEADING MANUFACTURERS,

a complete line of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies' and Gents'

Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Which are all of the Latest Styles, and will sell the

same at Jobbing Prices which is less than

WHOLESALE.

I have been trying to close out my

Stock all the Fall and Winter, but

without success, and as I am compelled

to remain this Spring, I have purchased these new goods, and will give

you the benefit of the profits.

H. JOSEPH.

OPERA HOUSE STORE,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

## REAL \* ESTATE \* EXCHANGE \*

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a

good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.

The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.

Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.

Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.

Several choice lots on Brink's addition.

GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner

Peninsular Avenue and Ogumaw Street. Cheap.

A number of good farms.

Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.

Fine Brick Store in Hudson.

Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

Jan 29, 11

O. PALMER.

## UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!

AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and

BURIAL CASES, Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE

will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to

embalming or preserving corpse.

The Bazaar Is Now Open!

COME AND SEE US!

WE have a large assortment of

TOYS, NOTIONS, BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC, and a choice selection

of

CANDIES & CIGARS

Which we will sell at prices that will

suit.

Store on Cedar Street in rear of the

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Grayling, Michigan

I. M. SILSBY,

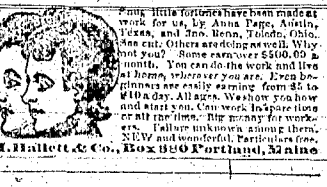
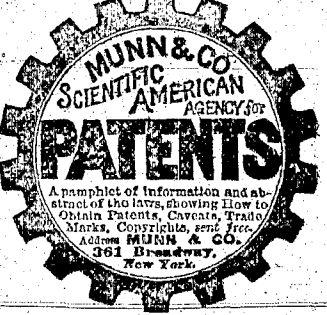
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# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1891.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Fresh Gold-dust, at the City Market, E. N. Salling, of Manistee, was in town this week.

Nice Cap Honey at Claggett & Pringle's.

D. Conner is in Detroit this week purchasing more new goods.

H. Joseph has gone East after an additional stock of Spring goods.

Now is the time to secure bargains at the store of M. & H. L. Co.

A Gaylord fire, yesterday, destroyed three houses and scorched the depot. Simpson has just received an invoice of fresh cheese, at the City Market.

Charles Trumley is remodeling his residence.

Brown sugar and saw dust are quoted at the same price in Muskegon.

The best Pickles in town are found at Simpson's City Market.

Dr. G. W. Smith has contracted to care for the poor wards of the county for the ensuing year.

Buy your drugs and medicines of L. Fournier, registered pharmacist.

The melted snow has left the accumulated filth of winter in sight, which calls for immediate attention.

A big line of men's working shirts, at 25 cents each, at H. Joseph's.

The snow has nearly all disappeared from the fields, though plenty remains in the woods and swamps.

25 dozen Ladies' Hose, at 5 cents per pair, at H. Joseph's.

School was opened Tuesday in the Wilcox school, with Miss Capitola Smith, as teacher.

A full line of Clothing, just received, at Max Lewinson's.

Mrs. Eli Forbush went to Oakland county, to visit her father, and other friends.

Clothing at cost for thirty days at the store of M. & H. L. Co.

A 7 year old boy named Tete, was fatally injured while fooling around a motor car in Bay City Saturday.

You will save from 25 to 50 per cent. by trading at the store of H. Joseph.

C. W. Wight has sold his restaurant and rented the building to L. Wallace, of Frederic.

The latest styles of Dress Goods, just received, at Max Lewinson's.

M. Simpson, at the City Market, will deliver all goods, free of charge which are purchased of him.

Good workmen's pants at 75 cents, worth a dollar a pair, at H. Joseph's.

L. S. Benson will have his opening of Spring Millinery at his Millinery Parlors on Tuesday, April 14th.

Try evaporated Sweet Corn, at Claggett & Pringle's.

It is said that the republicans held an election here last Monday, but it is not known whether the democrats have heard of it or not.

Lovers of good Tans and Coffees, can find them, at Claggett & Pringle's.

John Staley has bought the Garrett Meade house, occupied by J. K. Wright, on Michigan Avenue, for a family residence.

A large assortment of Scotch Zephyrs at H. Joseph's.

A recent count of the Masonic fraternity of Michigan shows that there is 367 lodges, with a membership of 31,864. During 1890, 1,674 were initiated.

The finest line of Ladies' hosiery in town, at Claggett & Pringle's.

Mrs. Wm. Walker, of Mackinaw, and her two children are making her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wilcox, a visit. Mrs. Walker is in very poor health.

A full line of French Gingham, just received, at H. Joseph's.

Mrs. C. W. Smith went to Flushing today, to attend the funeral of her brother, who died at Colorado Springs, while on his way home from California.

A complete line of Dr. Warner's corsets, at Claggett & Pringle's.

P. T. Barnum, the greatest showman that ever lived, is dead. He was a wonderful man whose name was familiar throughout the world.

For Pratt's Horse and Cattle Food, call at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Presbyterian church society have engaged Rev. Mr. Guyer, as pastor for the ensuing year. He will occupy that pulpit next Sunday.

Going out of business the 1st. of May, and goods must be sold out at M. H. & L. Co.

E. Wainwright probably wanted a rest, at least he is not working, having given an ax passage way across his foot.

MARRIED—In this village, Friday evening, April 2d. John S. Person to Theodora Anderson. Justice Woodburn, officiating.

The best Tea in town, is to be found at the Pioneer Store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Ladies, Misses' and Children can be suited with styles and prices of those New Jackets, at H. Joseph's.

DIED—At the home of her brother, Jasper West, in this village, Tuesday, April 7th, Mrs. Elsie Elizabeth Horton, aged 57 years.

Do you want to get new styles in Dress Gingham, Flannels, etc? If so, call at Max Lewinson's.

School opened last Monday with increased attendance, the promotions through all grades filled the higher rooms, and admitting a lot of little toddlers to the primary room.

Ladies, clean your kid gloves with Mother's glove cleaner, for sale only at Fournier's Drug Store.

The Synagogue, Presbytery will meet in the Presbyterian church, of this place, next Tuesday, the 14th inst. All are cordially invited to attend the evening meeting.

Do not forget that Salling, Hanson & Co. are selling Overcoats at lower prices than any other House in town.

Perry Phelps, of Grayling, is the owner of a cutter that was the property of Mr. Marquette, of Cross Village, in 1891. While ancient in appearance it is still in good repair.—Det. Journal.

The latest styles, the best goods, and quality and prices to suit customers, at the store of Max Lewinson.

John Williams has bought the house and lot of Henry Bates, who will move to Otsego Lake, continuing in the employ of the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co.

Many thanks are tendered the kind friends and neighbors who have assisted me so much during the long illness of my sister, and for their kindly care in the last days and at the final obsequies. JASPER WEST.

Call and examine the Prize Coffee at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co, before purchasing elsewhere.

The "Citizens Caucus" last week fizzled out completely, the straight partisans, of both parties indicating their disapproval, by the character of the ticket named. We saw none of the tickets in the field and judge that none were printed.

A large assortment of Jackets at Joseph's. The ladies are invited to call and examine them.

The only thing to regret in our celebration of the Silver Anniversary of the organization of the G. A. R., was the enforced absence of Post Commander O. J. Bell, by sudden illness. He was to have given a history of our Post, and G. L. Alexander should have spoken, but was unable to remain.

700 Doz. Dress Buttons just received, at Claggett & Pringle's. Price very low.

A defective flue in Woodburn's store, occupied by J. Marks, clothier, came near causing a big fire yesterday, having gained considerable headway before it was discovered. Had it been in the night that part of the village would have been destroyed.

Those Shantung Pongee dress fabrics at Claggett & Pringle's, are immense. The latest novelties.

This morning the Journal received a letter from C. W. West, of Pere Chevey, Crawford county, who writes: "I have taken the Tribune, but it is getting too milky and a change might be good."—Det. Journal. But, he ran for Constable on the Democratic ticket and was elected.

The place to buy your Groceries is at Claggett & Pringle's. Their stock is always fresh and complete.

Wm. E. Himelbach formerly of Gladwin, an experienced Dry Goods and Clothing man, has taken a position, at Max Lewinson's store, where he would like to see a good share of the patrons of this town and vicinity, to call and see him, as our stock is now complete.

Spring has come! So has Claggett and Pringle's new stock of Dry Goods. Call and see them.

The Otsego Co. Herald says: "Ninety-two marriage licenses were issued in Otsego county last year, and as our rich, gravelly and loamy soil is highly productive under proper cultivation, the fruit of these unions will no doubt be prolific in the population line." We would be pleased to learn what the soil has to do with the increase of population?

Do you know that your subscription to the AVANCEE is past due? Come in with your \$5.

Rev. E. W. Ryan and Rev. E. E. Caster, leave to-morrow morning on their trip to Egypt and Jerusalem. They will be gone about three months. Rev. George Hudson will preach in the Madison avenue church during Mr. Ryan's absence. Rev. A. J. Richards will act as presiding elder of the district.—Bay City Times.

S. E. Odell expects to leave Grayling, soon, and respectfully requests those having an account with him, to call and settle.

I have a few packages of imported Sugar Beet Seed, for distribution to farmers in this vicinity, who will comply with the wishes of the experiment station regarding its culture, and report.

Another drive in Boys' Suits at \$1.50. Men's first class working pants at \$1.00. Working shirts 45 cents. Boys' pants 40 cents. All at Max Lewinson's, next door to the Post Office.

For first class photographs call at S. E. Odell's Studio, opposite the court house. Views a specialty, prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

A full line of Men's Working Pants for \$1.00; Working Shirts 45 cents; Boys' Pants 40 cents; Boys' Suits at \$1.50. The best Suits ever offered before at \$3.00. All these bargains to be found at Max Lewinson's, next door to the Post Office.

Stop here and read this! The latest styles in Dress Goods and Fine Shoes, have just been received by Max Lewinson, next door to the Post Office.

He sat and looked at the busy editor for about fifteen minutes steadily. Finally he awoke sleepily and remarked: "There are some things in this world that go without saying." "I know it," snapped the editor, "but there are too damned many things that say a good deal without going."—Pioneer Press.

Do not forget that Salling, Hanson & Co. keep a full line of Pingree & Smith's Shoes on hand, and which they are selling at low prices.

"Pride is all right if it is of the right kind, but the pride that induces a man to muss up the carpet with his brains, because there is nothing left for him to do but to labor, is the kind that Lucifer had when he bolted the convention and went over to the red-hot minority."—Det. News.

Max Lewinson keeps a full line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods and Fine Dress Shoes, at lowest prices.

A Dape living North of Greenville, bought a piece of land from which the timber had been taken, on a contract agreeing to pay \$100 the coming spring. He cleared off a patch and put it into potatoes, and has now paid for his farm and has \$215 in his inside pocket besides.

Experienced and Registered Pharmacists on hand day and night to attend to the wants of my patrons. L. Fournier.

A mill hand named Olsen, employed in Sand's mill at Lake City was caught in a shafting he was oiling yesterday and whirled around to his death. The coroner gave a verdict of nobody to blame, and the work of death goes on. Sand's mill has been the scene of two bad accidents this week, another man being badly injured by being caught in a saw.—Det. Journal.

Every Man, Woman, and Child should buy their shoes at Claggett & Pringle's. A large assortment and prices rock bottom.

The poorest acre on the farm will produce at least one sheep, which will produce a fleece worth \$1.50 to \$2.50 and a lamb worth from \$5 to \$8. This will make the once worthless acre bring in a revenue of \$5 to \$8. The sheep will enrich the land and make it produce more so that in a few years it will keep double the flock and increase your income 100 per cent.—Western Rural.

Salling, Hanson & Co. are closing out their entire stock of Ladies' Articles. Call and see at what low prices they are selling them.

L. S. Benson returned from Detroit last Monday, where he has been engaged as trimmer in one of the largest wholesale houses in Detroit for the past two months. He has trimmed patterns for all over Michigan and other states, and has attended all the whole sale and retail openings in Detroit. He is now able to give you the latest styles from Paris and New York. Please call and see his goods.

None but the purest drugs and chemicals used in dispensing. Physicians' prescriptions, and family recipes, at the lowest prices. L. Fournier.

John Randle, of Elmira township, an old soldier and pioneer resident of the county, died at his home early Monday morning of paralysis. He was first taken down the Saturday before while on his way to Gaylord, his left side becoming paralyzed. The funeral services were held in the congregation at church, at Gaylord, on Wednesday, under the auspices of C. F. Doore Post, G. A. R., he being a member.—Otsego Co. News.

W. S. Chalkey has one No. 9 Stove, (Cook) with elevated oven, new, and one Parlor Stove nearly new, which he will sell cheap.

H. Joseph, at the Opera House store has received a full line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets, of the latest styles.

Workmen will notice that I am having a big drive in Pants, half wool, at \$1.00 per pair. Boys' suits at \$1.50. Men's working shirts, 45 cents. Boys' pants, 40 cents. All at Max Lewinson's, next door to the Post Office.

To the people of Grayling and vicinity: I expect to go out of the photograph business, about April 1st, and these wishing work done previous to that date, will do well to call as soon as possible. S. E. ODELL.

M. Simpson has just received a full line of Canned Goods, Tens, Coffees, Flour, &c. &c., at the City Market on Cedar Street. He can supply your tables better than any store.

Workmen will please take notice that I have just received a full line of working shirts, at 45 cents, Pants for Boys, at 40 cents, and good working pants for men for \$1.00. Boys' suits \$1.50. All at Max Lewinson's.

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. C. THATCHER.

The New Discovery. You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. You have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time or money refunded. Trial Bottles Free at H. C. THATCHER'S Drug Store.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a Nervine Tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the remedy for restoring your nervous system to normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nervine Tonic and Alternative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50 c. at H. C. Thatcher's Drug Store.

G. A. R. Anniversary. Last Monday was the 25th anniversary of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, and by general order of Commander in Chief, all posts in the United States held public exercises, in commemoration, of the event.

The Opera House here was comfortably filled with our patriotic citizens, the stage elaborately decked with flags and the spirit of Fraternity and Loyalty was dominant while that of Charity was specially prominent in the latter part of the evening or rather in the early hours of the following morning.

The glees club never gave better or more appropriate music, and the addresses of Hon. S. P. Young, A. S. V., of Comrades R. McElroy and A. J. Rose, of Marvin Post, and Comrade Fennell, of West Branch, were listened to with marked attention, till at midnight, Rev. S. G. Taylor, before pronouncing benediction, invited all soldiers and their families, all members of the W. R. C. the S. V.'s and their sweethearts, in the name of Marvin Relief Corps, to adjourn to G. A. R. Hall where a bounteous repast was spread.

About a hundred accepted the invitation, and here is where the charity came in. Aside from the banquet, which was a complete surprise, the ladies had purchased, and presented the Post with four doz. silver knives and forks, appropriately inscribed. Commander Chalkey was equal to the occasion and signified that, as in old days, we took all that we could get, but then he exhibited the "White Flag" by impressing a comrade to "return thanks". An hour or more was passed in social communion and we believe all returned, satisfied that it was good to be there.

The republicans elected 8 of the 9 supervisors last Monday. Nelson Hickley will be politically lonesome.

On account of the Library the Republican caucus was held last Saturday evening, at the Opera House, and was largely attended, and perfectly harmonious. The following ticket was placed in nomination:

For Supervisor, JOHN F. HUM. For Township Clerk, MELVIN A. BATES. For Township Treasurer, JOHN STALEY. For Highway Commissioner, RICHARD D. CONNINE. Member of Board of Review, PERRY MANWARREN. For Justice of the Peace, full term, LEWIS E. PARKER. Justice of the Peace, vacancy, 3 years, OLAF SORENSON. Justice of the Peace, vacancy, 1 year, ROBERT E. BARNES. For School Inspector, CHARLES A. INGERSON.

For Constables, ELMER E. STRANDER, CHARLES E. SHELLENBARGER, JAMES E. SORENSON, WILLIAM W. METCALF. W. S. Chalkey, J. M. Jones, and R. P. Forbes were elected Township committee for the ensuing year.

Notice. The semi-annual meeting of the Crawford Co. Farmers Association, will be held at the Odell school house in Grayling Township; for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws, and perfecting the organization, choosing committees, election of officers for the transaction of such business as may come before it, on Saturday April 18th, 1891, at two o'clock p. m. An evening session will be held if necessary. It is desirable that every Township be represented. Come all who are interested in the agricultural development of this county. By order of President, MRS. A. H. WISNER, Secretary. Pete Cheney April 2d 1891.

Bycklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. C. THATCHER.

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Team for Sale. I will sell my team of two horses for Cash. They are about ten years old and in good condition. Inquire of A. Jackson, Wellington Post Office.

Notice. The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Reed & Charron, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All sums due or to become due said firm are to be paid to the undersigned Joseph Charron. And all sums due or to become due from said firm, are to be paid by said Joseph Charron. Witness our hands this fourth day of April A. D. 1891.

GEORGE REED. Apr. 9, 91, JOSEPH CHARRON.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending April 4, '91.

Andra, Joe. Fowler, A. J. Campbell, George Normandeau, Fred Carey, Albert Noback, Charles Conner, Eva Klash, James E.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "advertised." J. M. JONES, P. M.

For Sale. Choice lot of Seed Potatoes, Early Ohio, Beauty of Hebron, and Early Sun-Rise, 20 per cent. below market price. Address P. Aebli, Appleton.

For Sale. I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on JOSEPH CHARRON.

May 3, t. f.

Cow for Sale. I HAVE a fresh Milch Cow, 6 years old, which came in on the 6th of this month. Will sell calf with the cow. She gives from 18 to 20 quarts of milk per day. For further particulars, inquire of T. B. Hastings, Wellington P. O.

For Sale. I HAVE for sale 1 Self Binder, most new; 1 Moses Platform Wagon; 1 Platform Wagon; 1 Wheel Harrow; Grass Seeder; 1 Feed Cutter; 1 pair of Lumber Hobs; 2 Cook Stoves; 1 Heat Stove; a lot of Canehooks and Chains, all at half price with time to suit the buyers. Jan. 15, m3. G. W. WALTON.

For Sale. A GOOD House and two lots with large barn, and two vacant lots, will be sold at a bargain. This property is as desirably located as any in this village. Enquire at this office or of Christian Range.

Gunsmith Shop. T WILL open up the old blacksmith make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call. H. B. WILLIAMS. Aug. 18th, '87.

PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS. obtained and all patent business conducted by MONROE W. FENNER, 201 N. 3rd St. WASHINGTON, D. C. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business done by mail, and patent secured in less time and at LESS COST than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo with description. We advise patentable or not; free of charge. Our fee for the patent is \$100.00. We obtain Patents, with references to actual citizens in your state, county or town, send free. Address: C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage bearing date March Twentieth, 1889, executed by James E. Weeks and Mary Weeks, his wife, to John J. Coventry, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, State of Michigan, on March 29th, A. D. 1889, in Liber 'D' of Mortgages, on page 191. The amount claimed to be due and unpaid thereon at the date of this notice, being the sum of Three Hundred and Eighty Dollars and Forty-two cents (\$314.42) for principal and interest, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining unpaid and secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Notice. Therefore is hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, on

Saturday, May Twenty-third A. D. 1891, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court within the said county of Crawford), said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, of the mortgaged premises therein described, the same being: The South half (S.) of the North-east quarter (N. E. 1.) of the North half of the South-east quarter (S. E. 1.) of Section Thirty-four (34), in Township Twenty-eight (28) North of Range two (2) West, saving and excepting three-fourths of an acre of land heretofore leased and now occupied by school district number two (2) of said township of Maple Forest, said three-fourths of an acre of land being out of and a portion of the North-west corner of said South half (S.) of said North-east quarter (N. E. 1.) of said section Thirty-two (32), or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice, with interest and the costs and expenses allowed by law, together with an Attorney fee of Thirty Dollars as provided in said mortgage.

JOHN J. COVENTRY, O. PALMER, MORTGAGEE. 6 FEBRUARY 13 Atty. for Mortgagee.

# EVERYBODY IS

CORDIALLY INVITED

to call at once and examine our Mammoth Stock of SUMMER GOODS, which have been purchased

with a full knowledge

of the wants of this community, and a determination that all shall be

MADE PERFECTLY HAPPY, who patronize us.

We shall handle only First Class Goods, and will sell them on as close a margin as is consistent with safe business. It is useless to quote prices here, but if you will call at

# THE STORE

of the undersigned, you will find our DRY GOODS department

full of the most seasonable goods and latest novelties.

# OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT IS

fully supplied with everything in that line, fresh and pure; our CLOTHING,

equal to any in

# NORTHERN MICHIGAN,

and our BOOTS and SHOES second to NONE, and a full line of

LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES in our store-rooms, all at rock-bottom prices.

THE MICHELSON & HANSON LUMBER CO., GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

# MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

GOING NORTH.

Exp. Mail. Accommodation. Detroit, Iv. 6:40 a.m. 8:35 a.m. Chicago, 9:00 a.m. 9:25 p.m. Jackson, 4:00 p.m. 7:00 p.m. Bay City, 10:35 1:05 A. M. 8:05 GRAYLING, Arr. 2:40 5:05 P. M. 1:20 GRAYLING, Dep. 3:40 5:25 P. M. 1:30 Mackinaw City, 6:30 A. M. 9:00 p.m. 8:10

GOING SOUTH.

P. M. A. M. A. M. Mackinaw City, 9:45 5:00 2:00 GRAYLING, Arr. 12:05 12:05 P. M. 1:20 GRAYLING, Dep. 1:55 12:25 2:00 Bay City, Arr. 6:25 4:40 7:25 Detroit, 11:35 a.m. 8:25 p.m. Chicago, 10:10 a.m. 11:00 p.m. Jackson, 10:10 a.m. 11:00 p.m. O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agent, Grayling.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE at Grayling, Mich. NOTICE is hereby given that the following A. named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim to the land in Section 12, Township 28 North, Range 2 West, containing 360 acres, more or less, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Grayling, Mich., on April 14th, 1891, viz: JAMES B. FAIRBANK, Homestead Application No. 4794, for the N. W. 1/4, Sec. 12, T. 28 N., R. 2 W.

Be names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred R. Howell, Thomas Wakley and Henry Feltzhauser, of Grayling, Mich.; and Peter Aebli, of Appleton, Michigan.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

OSCAR PALMER, Register.

Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich. \$500,000 to Invest in Bonds.

Bank of cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan, officers of the same, are invited to apply to this bank, Blank Bonds and blanks for proceedings supplied



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## THE NOMADIC GYPSIES.

THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE IN EUROPE.

Facilities of the Wandering Race—Persecutions They Have Endured—A Nation Without Home or Habitation.

THE course of numerous wars which have rent the world into hostile factious, the dispersal of nations, the frequent centuries, but generally it has happened that when a nation was scattered the members lost their national identity, like men have forgotten to what nation they belonged and have become absorbed into other peoples. Two or three notable instances, however, have happened, but of the whole number none is more singular than that of the gypsies, a people who once were a race, and although now scattered bands of wanderers, nevertheless preserve many of those characteristics which are generally considered to indicate nationality. Although their national identity was ages ago completely destroyed, and by some national movements they were sent from their native land to become wanderers up and down this earth, still the families of vagrants retain much of their original language, together with not a few peculiarities which completely separate them from all other peoples.

The first appearance of gypsies in Western Europe was in 1417, when a band numbering according to different accounts, between 400 and 1,000, appeared in Germany. This little host of invaders soon found their way into every part of Germany. The first band was rapidly succeeded by others, and under the influence of some unknown agency the gypsies soon came in swarms, and found their way across the Alps into Italy, across the Rhine into France, over the Pyrenees into Spain, across the Channel into the British Isles. A few of their leaders were richly dressed, and assumed all the style of

medieval noblemen; but the great part were poor, ill-clad and worse fed. A singular feature of this first invasion, lay in the fact that a gypsy band then seems from all accounts to have been precisely the same as the gypsy band today. The men wore a loose-fitting tunic, and a cap which was either back or on foot, the women and children in wozens; the gypsies were noted for their fast driving, for their love of horses and dogs. They called themselves the Sijanti, and told various stories about their origin and the country whence they had come. Some said they were from India, others claim to be from Egypt, and endeavored to excite popular sympathy in their behalf by various tales of their sufferings. In one town they detailed a pathetic narrative of having been driven out of Egypt because they abjured Christianity; in another they claimed that the Saracens had expelled them from Asia because they refused to accept Mohammedanism. In still another they declared themselves to have been expelled from Asia by the monster Tamerlane. At first their stories were received with some degree of credit, but the gypsies themselves soon fell into disfavor. They were horse feeders and horse thieves, they were tinkers, they were petty pilferers of any small goods that could conveniently be stolen and secreted. Their women were all fortune tellers, and inculcated among the people the belief that a gypsy woman could read in the black art. In various countries the people soon arose against them, and, as we are naively informed, "divers were slain for their evil deeds."

This was their first appearance in Western Europe, but soon they have lost it, for they were known in the East, though how long is uncertain. Two hundred years before they appeared in Germany they were mentioned by an Austrian monk who saw them in Greece and Asia Minor. Writing a narrative on the book of Genesis he pauses to incorporate in the margin a bit of his experience concerning the gypsies, founding

his remarks on the verse mentioning the birth of Ishmael. "This Ishmael is the father of these accursed wanderers, who go up and down the earth trading horses and stealing, working in iron and making such employment a cover for their wickedness. Buy nothing of them, for you are certain to never get his full value."

It is now believed that the abode of the gypsies in Eastern Europe long antedated this worthy father, and some writers on the subject do not scruple to state that among the wanderers and vagrants expelled at almost regular intervals from Rome, Constantinople, and

other large cities of the Roman Empire, may be recognized the gypsies by the description of groups of men, black as Tartars, who worked at the forge, were good dancers, were skilled in music, and were accompanied by thievish women who looked into the palms of credulous persons to foretell their future. The description is so remarkably true to nature, and makes it almost certain that the gypsies came from the East, perhaps by the way of Egypt, a long time before they made their appearance in Western Europe, and also that they always exhibited the same character of features, and practiced the same employments which have ever since distinguished them.

On their first coming into Western Europe the wandering folk were almost generally well received. They were clover people, generally more skillful at any craft than the native workmen at that time who practiced it, and what they did not know they soon learned. Pleasant as the French courtier, at the sixteenth century they became famous as fiddlers in Italy, as guitar players in Spain, as harpists in Wales and Ireland. They became painters, wood- and iron workers, etchers or engravers, copper, soon learned to counterfeit, four of them being landed on an attempt to counterfeit the great seal of England in 1549; they made bows and arrows, knives and swords. Sometimes they were even held in distinction, for under their very noses went native following their leaders to administer justice in their hands "according to the laws of Egypt."

In several countries of Europe, this confidence was soon abused, and then came retribution. Up to the time of the general persecution the gypsies had been at worst merely petty thieves and swindlers, but finding themselves the objects of general detestation, they rapidly developed worse traits of character. They were accused of many heinous offenses, it was charged that they were cannibals, that they robbed graves, that they stole children for the purpose of eating them, that they murdered men to drink their blood. In Germany hundreds were arrested and put to the rack to make them confess. They did confess, but when asked where they had concealed the corpses they had stolen they could not tell and were again tortured. In France, they were put to death by wholesale simply on suspicion and because of their nationality. A more serious charge than any brought up to that time was made about the beginning of the sixteenth century, a charge which affected about half of the gypsies, and associated them with witchcraft. This was quickly followed by an accusation that they had no religion. They may have had a

pany. Early in the fifteenth century they were allowed to dance before the English king at Windsor, before the Scottish king at Holyrood, and acted plays at the French court. Early in the sixteenth century they became famous as fiddlers in Italy, as guitar players in Spain, as harpists in Wales and Ireland. They became painters, wood- and iron workers, etchers or engravers, copper, soon learned to counterfeit, four of them being landed on an attempt to counterfeit the great seal of England in 1549; they made bows and arrows, knives and swords. Sometimes they were even held in distinction, for under their very noses went native following their leaders to administer justice in their hands "according to the laws of Egypt."

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chief and obtaining a written pass or some token which was at once respected. It was also a peculiarity of gypsy life that the wanderers adopted the manners and language of the people among whom they settled. This was the case in Scotland also, and manifested in a curious way, for while the Scottish gypsies spoke in the broad brogue of whatever country they lived in, they also adopted the Scottish clanishness, and the bands of rival chiefs soon became as hostile as any set of clans in the Highlands, so that their feuds and battles made them un-

comfortable neighbors. Many of the Scottish gypsy chiefs were men of undaunted courage, and with their thievish dispositions were also characterized by occasional curious fits of generosity. In their way they were notable characters, and in the annals of South Scotland are many gypsy stories of William Paa, who was about to rob the minister of the parish, but on learning who was in his clutches, apologized and conducted the reverend gentleman through the bad bit of land of MacDonald and Jamison, the chiefs who long defied the law, but at length were taken and hanged together, and at whose execution all the military in the country were paraded for fear of a rescue; there was no rescue, and finding themselves doomed to certain death, they bribed the hangman "to make a good job;" of Jean Gordon, who sheltered in her barn and preserved from all harm a gentleman who had once been kind to her; of Matt Baillie, who, reproved by a woman of his tribe for plundering a gentleman who had given her a sixpence, invited the injured person to his tent, placed twenty or thirty stolen purses before him and asked him to pick out his own; then counted the money to make sure the count was correct, remarking, "See among what honest people you have fallen;" of Charley Graham, who gave a poor widow the money to pay her rent, and robbed her landlord of it as he was taking it home, and, returning, gave her a receipt for full for the money he had loaned her.

We know the English and Scottish gypsies better than any other country, for although the gypsies have no literature, and no history, more attention has been given them in these two countries than elsewhere. The persistence of this remarkable people in their habits of life for 400 years at least since they appeared in Europe is one of the strangest facts in history. They are now found everywhere it is believed that not less than 1,500,000 are in Europe alone, to say nothing of those in the United States, in Canada, South America, Africa, and Australia. They are abundant in all parts of Asia, are found even in

China and Siam, and are everywhere the same. Wherever the climate permits they lead a nomadic life, wandering always outcasts, and the preservation of their language, of their habits, of what we may call a certain national individuality, is nothing less than a sociological miracle.

Economy and stinginess. "I declare to goodness," said the farmer, as he leaned on his hoe and watched the lawyer walk by, "that man's stingy as all creation! Got a horse in the stable, and he walks to and from the station to save wear and tear on his old buggy. It never occurred to the lawyer that the lawyer who was cooped up in his city office all day, was walking for his health. In the same way he misjudged the young doctor, who took care of his own horse to save the expense of a hostler that he might have money to buy books and instruments."

Economy is doing without what you don't need; stinginess is doing without what you ought to have. The man of ordinary means who will not buy strawberries in midwinter is economical; the rich miser who will not buy a nutritious steak or chop, when he is weak and needs it, is stingy. "Mother," said Harry Harmon, after his first day's work, "I'm working for the stinkiest man in town. Instead of keeping the floor right into the street, he makes me pick out every bit of paper and string which he intends to sell."

"Did you ever?" exclaimed Mrs. Harmon. "Harry," said Mr. Harmon, looking up from his paper, "is the United States Government stingy?" "I should say not!"

Let government employees be expected to account for every cent stamp, every ounce of leather—indeed, every bit of waste paper and piece of string. That is not stinginess; it is economy. There is such a thing as mistaken economy. Some things we can hire done more cheaply than we can do them ourselves. It would not be economical for our young doctor to saw his own wood and take care of his horse in these times, with his duty to his patients, any more than it would be for the wood-sawyer to prescribe his own medicines to save the doctor's fee.

"Do you know," said a prosperous lawyer to his fellow-traveler on the suburban train, "I believe I'll reshingle my barn during the court vacation. I might just as well as not save the money."

"That's what I call saving money," said the lawyer's friend, dubiously. "I hope you will save money, but I doubt if it is an economical way to do it."

The lawyer did not see the force of this remark until he slid off the roof and broke his arm. Then he counted up his pain, the doctor's bill and the expense of shingling, which had to be done anyhow, and sent word to his friend that he was a ruined man. "That's what I call saving money," said the lawyer's friend, dubiously. "I hope you will save money, but I doubt if it is an economical way to do it."

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## HOW THE MILLENNIUM CAME.

A Folly Horse Causes Deacon Tracey to Let Go a Few Pent-Up Oaths.

Just out of Bennington, Vt., lived Deacon Tracey, and one day a brother of his died and willed him a horse. The animal came to him from a distance of seventy-five miles, and whether it was a change of scene or a streak of natural goodness in him no one could say, but he "took its." He would balk on the slightest excuse and often with no excuse at all, and the Deacon would have to hold himself in and fool around until the beast got ready to go on. He would have got rid of him, but nobody wanted the horse, and in hopes that he might have a change of heart the deacon continued, to drive him in and out of town.

One day he got notice that a clergyman of his faith was coming to spend a short vacation with him, and drove in to meet the train. Instead of the clergyman, who was not very well known to him, he picked up a Boston drummer who was out on a vacation and who wanted to go to the next farm beyond the Deacon's. Neither had time for any questions before the horse balked.

"What's up?" asked the stranger as the rig came to a stop. "He's balked," answered the Deacon. "Well?"

"Well, I can't do nothing with him. We've got to wait for him to get ready."

"That's a—of a note!" growled the drummer. "W-hat?" gasped the Deacon. "W-hy, him, the way is to get out and cut—out of his hide," said the drummer.

"Say!" called the Deacon, as he chewed on his tobacco with fifty times the usual rapidity of motion, "you are swearing."

"Well, such a cursed, infernal beast ought to be sworn at. Get up and give him—"

"Lands! but there you go again! Say, has the millennium come?" "I guess he has."

"And we can all swear?" "That's what this banner."

"Good! I've been holding in for two years on this beast, thinking it was wicked. If you, a minister of the gospel, can use profanity, it can't be wicked in me, and now you hang on to the seat and I'll wallop—out of him so that he will remember it all his—life!"

## AN INTELLIGENT PUG DOG.

One of the Few That Are of Really Any Use.

A really intelligent pug dog is indeed a rarity, but a pug owned in Chicago, Mr. R. Walsh, of the Union Stock and Bond Co., is a remarkable case. He answers to the name of Toby and he can do almost anything but talk. He sleeps at the foot of his master's bed, and in the morning he jumps up, runs to the kitchen, where he fetches

cofficient kindling to start the fire, and then arouses the servant girl by scratching at the door of her room. Later on he arouses the family and goes out after the morning paper, which he brings in and lays at his master's plate. If a message is to be sent to Mr. Walsh it is tied to Toby's collar and he is told to go to the office. It is in the Union Depot on the West Side, and he never fails to get there with the note. He can tell time, and barks at the hours regularly. He can puff at a pipe or a cigar, but cannot be induced to touch a cigarette. Mr. Walsh has been offered as high as \$4,500 for Toby, but he would not part with him at any price.

A Specie of Horse. The discoveries and triumphs of science are being passed along from man to animal with true nineteenth century humanity. Surgical operations for broken bones, drugs for indigestions, dental extractions—all are employed for the benefit of our domestic animals, and now a writer in an English publication tells of how he assisted his horse's near-sightedness. He had his eyes examined by an oculist, who certified that the horse had a No. 7 eye and required concave glasses. These were obtained and fitted on the horse's head. At first the horse was a little surprised, but soon showed signs of the keenest pleasure, and he now stands all the morning looking over the half-door of his stable, with his spectacles on, gazing around him with an air of sedate enjoyment. When driven his manner is altogether changed from his former timidity, but if nature's humanity is indulged, he hangs about the gate, whinnying in a minor key, if the spectacles are replaced, he kicks up his heels and scampers about with delight.

PROF. HELPHINS, in the recent report of his observations as to the four left feet peaks of Mexico, determines their height to be: Peak of Orizaba, 18,205 feet; Popocatepetl, 17,523; Ixtaccihuatl, 16,980; Nevado de Toluca, 14,954. According to his observations, therefore, the Peak of Orizaba is restored to the first place among Mexican mountains.

SHE is like a harp the winds play upon; mark her well. She shall tell you what she dreams unwittingly, for her face is a mask; nothing but a veil, and under it you shall see her heart vent.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Botanic Society the secretary said that the action of fogs on plants was most felt by those tropical plants in the society's houses of which the natural habitat was one exposed to sunshine. Plants growing in forests or under trees, shade did not so directly feel the want of light; but then, again, a London or town fog not only shaded the plants, but contained smoke, sulphur, and other deleterious agents, which were, as readily to vegetable vitality as absence of light. Soft, tender-leaved plants, and anemones, such as the Victoria regia, suffered most from fog than any class of plants he knew of.

Law cannot prevent extravagance, and perhaps it is not always an evil to the public. A shilling spent idly by a fool may be picked up by a wiser person, who knows better what to do with it; it is, therefore, not lost.

## RACING WITH THE WIND.

Adventurous Experience of a Lineman on a Railroad Bicycle.

James De Boe, a lineman employed by the Great Northern Railway Company, accomplished a feat which, while it was to a great extent involuntary, is no less remarkable. De Boe is furnished by the company with one of those bicycles so constructed as to run on the regular railway tracks. The machine works with a hand lever, and a speed of ten miles or more an hour is quite commonly attained. De Boe accomplished the extraordinary feat of keeping up with a short-line train running thirty miles an hour for a distance of over two miles. He wouldn't do it again, he says, for \$10,000. He was waiting in the yards for the 7:30 train to Minneapolis to pass him. The train passed all right and stopped for a few seconds with the tail coach close to where De Boe stood with his machine. That gentleman conceived a brilliant idea. He would take a turn with a section of No. 6 wire on one of the coach buffers, make the other end fast to his wheel and save labor. The connection was made in such a way that he calculated he could release himself by cutting the wire when the speed was too high. He chuckled when the train started up to think what a snap he was going to have in getting to Como. The train was a fraction of a minute late, though, and the speed ran up to twenty miles in no time. De Boe saw with alarm that the little wheel on the other track was jumping a foot clear of the rail every few seconds. He determined to cut the wire and reached around for his knife.

They were gone. The unusual motion had jerked them out of the tool box. The speed was up to twenty-five miles an hour now and the tricycle was spinning along on two wheels, with the beam carrying the third fanning the air like a kite-tail. De Boe was working hard to un-wind the connection with his fingers, when there was a gigantic plunge. A telegraph lineman, shot through the air like a meteor and landed in a sand bank beside the track. A railroad tricycle kept going and lit thirty feet further on, a badly wrecked vehicle. The concern had run off the track.

That De Boe was not killed is a miracle. He was at home last evening, however, at his residence on Como street, and only a few sentences told the story of his thrilling experience. He has decided to furnish his own motive power in the future. —St. Paul Globe.

He Went Down to His Office. "My dear," said Mr. Blough, "I am not going out this morning. I have got a cold and it rains so thick I will stay in the house and finish examining those papers that—"

"Oh, I'm so glad," said Mrs. Blough. "I have wanted to get a chance to run out for a morning's shopping for some time, so I will go to-day, and you will see to things, won't you?"

"I expect the grocer's boy pretty soon. Tell him to bring some cheese and bread, and one-half pound of butter, the usual quantity."

"Three pounds of loaf sugar, and don't forget to say that the coffee he brought was not the right kind. Then, when the dustman comes round be sure you watch for him, and tell him he mustn't spill any more ashes on our walks."

"And the glassmaker, will he be here?" "Yes, he'll be here. I can't be fixed. I'll get some new trimming for the bottom of my yellow skirt, and ask her to call on Thursday afternoon. Oh, and don't forget to tell the milkman to leave two pints instead of one. Tell him I'm going to make a pudding to-morrow. And the butcher will have to be said. Give him \$5.00, and tell him the sirloin he left on Friday wasn't tender, so I won't pay him full price for it."

"And the upholsterer is coming to see about doing over that chair in the back parlor, and say to him that I will come round and pick out the color I want in plush. And now I'll run out. You can have a nice, quiet day, with nothing to disturb you, and you won't mind going out for a lunch, will you, if I don't get back? Good-bye—good-bye, dear."

And Mrs. Blough went out. Mr. Blough whistled softly. Then he said to himself:

"Somehow, I don't think it will rain much."

And he went down to his office.

Trade. The spirit of barter is one which very early animates certain American children. As soon as they have possession enough to "swap" for others more desirable, they are ready to trade. The St. Paul Press gives a recent instance of such devotion to trade. "Please, sir," said a boy to the foreman of a paving gang, "will you give me one of those round cedar blocks?" "Yes, I'll give you one if you will tell me what you want it for."

To cover it with carpet, and make a hearst."

"What do you want with a hassock?" "Oh, I can trade the hassock to Mrs. Brown for a bird-cage. Her bird is dead."

"But what can you do with a bird-cage without a bird?"

"Oh, I don't want the cage, but I can trade the cage for an oxidized picture-frame."

"Well, of what use is a picture-frame without any picture?"

"But Mr. Oliver has a picture of General Sheridan, and he said he would trade me a hanging-lamp for a good oxidized frame."

"So it's the lamp you want?"

"No, I've no particular use for a lamp, but I can trade a good hanging-lamp for a Persian rug, and the rug for a Mexican parrot, and Tom Higbie will give me his banjo for the parrot. It's the banjo I want."

Action of Fog on Plants. At a recent meeting of the Royal Botanic Society the secretary said that the action of fogs on plants was most felt by those tropical plants in the society's houses of which the natural habitat was one exposed to sunshine. Plants growing in forests or under trees, shade did not so directly feel the want of light; but then, again, a London or town fog not only shaded the plants, but contained smoke, sulphur, and other deleterious agents, which were, as readily to vegetable vitality as absence of light. Soft, tender-leaved plants, and anemones, such as the Victoria regia, suffered most from fog than any class of plants he knew of.

Law cannot prevent extravagance, and perhaps it is not always an evil to the public. A shilling spent idly by a fool may be picked up by a wiser person, who knows better what to do with it; it is, therefore, not lost.

## HUMOR.

His Sight Was Failing.

Husband—My eyesight is failing rapidly. Wife—I think it is improving. "I hope so, but I can't see now so well as I could two months ago." "Oh, yes, you can. There's a marked improvement in your eyesight." "But I know better." "You only think so." "Oh, no, I know." "How do you know?" "When we got married a few months ago I had money to my credit in the bank, but I'll be hanged if I can see a dollar there now."

She ceased her argument. —Texas Sittings.

Mathematical. Mr. Cynicus—I wonder, Miss Caus-tique, what proportional part of her life a woman of fifty years has occupied seeing that her bonnet was on straight.

Profoundly Against It Already. Willie—Well, I've seen all I want to of this Delsarte business. Johnny—What is the Delsarte business?

"I don't know, but there's a lady in there calling on mamma who says she teaches it. It takes her five minutes to sit down."

## The Second Edition.

Editor Western Sunset—Had yer dinner, Ike? Pressman—Yaps. Editor—Well, then, insert "Second Edition" somewhere about the head of the first page, and let her jam. —Puck.

No Wonder. Doctor







